

# True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN, APRIL 24, 1874.

## Local Department.

### Laws Relating to Newspaper Subscriptions and Arrangements.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bills, and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that "refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud."
6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.
7. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice to the publisher at the end of their time, if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on, and the subscribers will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the publisher.

A very useful little article are those pocket mirrors for sale at Melcher's jewelry store.

The State Pomological Society meets at Adrian June 23, and continues in session three days.

The eighth annual meeting of the State Medical Society will be held at Coldwater, commencing on May 6.

The argument in the Matteson case was concluded yesterday and the Judge took three weeks to decide.

The Kalamazoo Telegraph says it is highly essential to the interests of taxpayers that the big village be incorporated as a city.

Rev. O. F. Spinning was called to the bedside of his dying father just as he was starting for this village, to hold one of his interesting Sabbath School Institutes.

One hundred and fifty postoffices in Pennsylvania are in the charge of women. Twenty of these offices pay salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$3,500.

In Allegan, at the spring election, Mrs. Hannah J. Davis had fourteen votes for Supervisor, while other ladies had votes for constables, justice, etc.

The Chicago Times remarks that if the servant girl of the period wishes to cremate with trifling expense to herself, she should continue the use of kerosene as a kindler.

Among the last of May I expect to make a short visit to California, and I would invite all who intend to have Dental work done before I go to call as early as convenient.

A. O. HOOKER.

President Grant has vetoed the Senate Currency Bill, which gave an increase of Greenbacks. The Bill had passed the House. Great excitement prevailed throughout both Houses of Congress. It is thought the measure cannot pass either House by a two-thirds majority.

Dr. Winchell, who, a little over a year ago, vacated the chair he had so long filled in the University of Michigan, to accept the Chancellorship of the Syracuse, N. Y., University, has resigned his new official position.

A Plainwell woman raised to the third power of woodhoad has the photographs of her three departed lords in a group, with a vignette of herself in the center, and underneath is the inscription, "The Lord will provide."

There will be a Meeting of the County Council of the Patrons of Husbandry held at the Grange Hall, in Paw Paw, on Friday, the first day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance is expected.

A. C. GLIDDEN, Cor. Sec'y.

G. D. BOYCE, Master.

The Van Buren County Circle of Spiritualists will hold their next Quarterly Meeting at the Court-house in Paw Paw, commencing on Saturday, May 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and continuing over Sunday. Frank McAdams will be one of the speakers. A general attendance is solicited.

G. I. SHERMAN, Pres.

Mrs. FRANK REED KNOWLES, Sec'y.

KRELLER, April 20th, 1874.

TRUE NORTHERNER.—Present prospect for early spring rather doubtful. Snow is falling to-day. Hay is so scarce farmers feel poor, and fear their teams will feel poorer if grass does not soon start. Any one who has hay to sell can get any price his conscience will allow him to ask; now and then there is one who has no conscience at all, and will take all he can get.—There is one man in the south part of the town who has sold hay for \$12 per ton, and would take no more. We would go far to shake hands with that man. Prospects for fruit are good.

Lyman Taylor, of Gliddenburgh, was found dead in a field where he had been plowing on Wednesday last. It seems that Mr. Taylor went to his plow plowing on the farm of Mr. B. Gorham, about a mile from his own home, and had probably been at work an hour, when he stopped his team, sat down just in the rear of his plow, and fell back and died.

An inquest was held by Sterling Cole, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, of Lawrence, who summoned Geo. R. Monroe, A. B. Culver, A. M. Hamlin, Geo. McCollum, Ed. Henry and Wm. Omersey, who found that Mr. Taylor came to his death from natural causes.—probably heart disease. It appeared in evidence before the jurors that he had heretofore been troubled with a difficulty of the heart. Mr. Taylor has long been a resident of this county, and has always sustained a good reputation for fair dealing and a good citizen. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his untimely death.

Decatur correspondence of the Detroit Free Press of April 18, says:

There has been great excitement over the temperance movement here to-day. The ladies established a guard over the saloons this evening at five o'clock, and continued by relief all day to watch both front and rear of all the saloons. At the Duncombe House saloon tumbler were thrown through the windows from the inside. The ladies were twice drenched with water thrown from behind a battlement, and a single egg was also thrown. Discussion ran high between the different parties on the street, and two of our prominent business men had an altercation that ended in a fight. The ladies stood firm till five o'clock this afternoon. All is now quiet.

Prof. E. Cook, having returned, is now prepared to give instructions in music—instrumental and vocal at old terms—call on him at his residence.

From the Jackson Patriot of April 18 we extract the following notice of the death of Mrs. A. V. Pantlind. Mrs. Pantlind was long a resident of this village and had many friends here, who will hold her memory in kindly recollection and who sincerely sympathize with her bereaved husband and son in this their saddest and greatest affliction:

Mrs. A. V. Pantlind died at Eaton Rapids at 2:15 yesterday morning. She had been suffering from cancer for six or eight months, having been confined to her bed for the past eleven weeks. The announcement of her death will awaken a feeling of sorrow in the hearts of her many friends, to whom she was made dear by her numerous virtues of head and heart. A devoted wife, a faithful mother, her warm friendship will make her loss keenly felt. Her life closed as it passed, calm and tranquil. Patient and uncomplaining in her great sufferings she met death unflinchingly as the usher to her glorious reward.

The remains will be brought from Eaton Rapids on Monday morning by a special train, and taken by the mail train to Marshall for the last rites.

I. A. Whitman, of Paw Paw, is building a \$300 Marble monument to place over the grave of the late Gilbert Conkling in the Hartford Cemetery.—Hartford Day-Spring.

A man giving his name as Van Vleet, and claiming to be a resident of Mendon, passed through this place a few weeks ago, obtaining subscribers to the Western Rural, Demore's Monthly, and for Tompkinson's Poems. He obtained a number of subscriptions from persons living in this vicinity, and his victims are now whistling for their money.—Centerville Republican.

An Iowa grange concluded to buy whiskey at first hands and stride right over the blasted middle men. So the head granger bought a barrel of the article at Dubuque, and on reaching home with it, his colleagues came in and took what they wanted paying wholesale rates. The next day the head granger was walked up to the captain's office where he paid a fine of \$30 for retailing spirits without a license.

A recently appointed notary public, who lives a few miles out, came to town Saturday to engage a suitable room for an office. He couldn't find just what he wanted, but we understand he is going to make a proposition to the directors of the Lowell National Bank to have the money-changers do their business in the back part of their building. We really haven't a first-class notary public office in town.—Lowell Journal.

A great deal of the ore that finds "a lodgment on Lake Superior" yields by analysis over 70 per cent. of metallic iron, though 66 per cent. is the shipping standard. It is, of course, impossible to get the assay value out of the ore in the blast furnace; but our best ore yield, by smelting, about 65 per cent. and a loss of from five to ten per cent. of the yield by analysis is expected. We have ore in this country that yields by analysis 72 per cent.—Marquette Journal.

The Supervisors of St. Joseph county convened at this place on April 1 for the purpose of reviewing the work performed by Mr. L. A. Desvoignes during the past year. Mr. Desvoignes, it will be remembered, took the contract of copying the damaged records. The work proved to be entirely satisfactory to the board, and, as a slight testimonial of the appreciation, they awarded him \$500 above the contract price—which was \$2,050.—St. Joseph Co. Republican.

There is to be made a collection of specimens of all the different weeds in the country to be placed in the museum at the Department of Agriculture. New York will contribute the Thunberg variety. Its peculiarity is that it takes longer for it to go to seed than any other known species, and remains in seed longer than any other. Another and a very delicate plant, in charge of the police authorities at the conservatory on Blackwell's Island, will be forwarded. It is known as the T-weed, and New York City has been cultivating it for years at an expense of millions of dollars.—Detroit Tribune.

Was it ever known so before in Manistee?—Usually in the spring, when men come from the woods, the police force has had to be increased, and this did not prevent drunken rows and obscene language on the streets. It was a frequent occurrence to see scores of drunken men and rough boys staggering along the streets. In a few weeks men squandered thousands of dollars in the saloons. Now it is different. These same men are well dressed, act gentlemanly, and are saving their money. Sobriety is now the rule and drunkenness the exception. For one whole week not an arrest was made, and but few arrests have been made this spring for drunk and disorderly conduct.—Manistee Times.

WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—The poor women employed in the Treasury Department are a much abused class. No mention is ever made of the work done by the ladies in any report, and men get all the credit. The man is paid from \$1,800 to \$2,500 for disbursing the money that women have made ready for him to handle. In the internal revenue, ladies and gentlemen do the same work, many ladies doing the work that was formerly done by an assessor with a salary of \$3,000. A man begins at \$1,200 and steadily goes up, while the woman begins at \$900 and sticks there forever. The same in the Quartermaster-General's office, the pension office, postoffice and interior departments.

The following communication should have appeared in last week's issue, but was received too late:

Yes, Veritas, I know all about those things you speak of, at least I heard all about them up there in the Court room. The Prosecution said so, the counsel for the people said so, too, and then the Prosecuting Attorney told us all about it. Did he tell you, too, Veritas, or were you there? You seem to remember very correctly the language used in his plea, which, by the way, was very good considering the material he had to work on. But, Veritas, I heard more than you tell about. Have you forgotten that there was not wood enough to warm water with which to wash the child? Which would be the greater crime, to leave an infant unwashed, or to wash it in cold water and in a cold room?—That the child was an unwelcome visitor I do not doubt, nor do I think there are many families who would rejoice at the birth of such a child; and that the mother and grandmother, weak and suffering as they both were, should make use of such expressions is not at all

strange; and that they wished the child to die is no proof that murder was committed.

Do you speak of sex as protecting woman? Why, Veritas, where do you live? Not on this Planet surely, for here woman's sex helps her as much as poverty helps a poor man.—It is so easy to send a poor man to Jackson and so hard to get a rich one there, and Veritas, if a man and woman commit the same crime, it is so easy for an impartial law to punish the woman, and so hard to "get hold of the man," even society will respect the man and condemn the woman. Our Saviour forgave such a woman, but Christian (?) society cannot do it. (I wonder if those who cast stones are without sin.) The father of the child knew all this—knew that his victim must suffer more than he, even if he should stay and share the burden with her. If there had been one grain of humanity about that man, do you think he could have deserted her at such a time—have left her to bear all the expense and all the shame? No, no, Veritas, when I ask Mr. Upton if such a cowardly sneak as that sent him money to defend her, then you may call me a fool and I will believe you.

But why, Veritas, do you throw woman's suffrage at me? What has that to do with the case? Perhaps you think my sense of "right and justice" is so acute that I think woman should help make the laws by which she is governed,—that woman should be tried by a jury of her peers,—that "taxation without representation is tyranny." Well, you have guessed rightly; but much as I believe in "right and justice," if I really thought a ballot by passing through my hand would help to make our courts and legislatures any more corrupt than they now are, I would not sooner touch a ballot than I would a live coal, for Heaven knows they are bad enough now. But why do you speak of consequences at all? How strange that you remember so perfectly some things which the Prosecuting Attorney said, while you forget others entirely. Ask him again and he will tell you that you are to do your duty regardless of consequences,—that when you vote next fall on woman's suffrage you are not to worry your brain about the result of woman's suffrage,—you are only to think whether, as an American citizen, woman has a right to the ballot. That is the only ground on which I claim the ballot. I cannot tell what the consequences may be, but I do know that I was born in America, am over twenty-one years of age, am not an idiot, can read and write, pay taxes to help support the government, and am not represented at the polls by my husband. (He knows enough to vote his own ticket) and the man who steals my ballot is a man who steals the one who steals my money, for where can you find an intelligent citizen who will exchange his ballot for money?

And now, Veritas, one little word about those intelligent jurors you speak of. One of them is a Rev. gentleman. He wants to know who Shakespeare is,—says Eunuch walked with God, was the son of Cain, and went to Heaven without dying,—that there was one other man who didn't die,—it was Elijah, and he went to Heaven in a fiery wagon. So long as ignorance is made the chief quality of a good juror, and people must be tried for their lives before such men as that, let us not hold up America as a pattern for other nations. And Oh, Veritas, do not seek to degrade our nation one step more by saying that jurors should add to ignorance a lack of human sympathy!

JUSTITIA.

## Our Common Schools.

Editor True Northerner:

"Only as many certificates are granted as we have schools in the county, so that we are obliged to pay the price to get a teacher at all."—J. Kelley.

Under the present system a ring is formed controlling the wages to be paid, the number of days for a month, and the number of certificates granted."—J. J. Woodman.

In the Michigan School Report for 1870 Mr. Cleveland in his report to the State superintendent says: "The whole number of schools and departments in the county is 166, requiring about 170 teachers to conduct them. I have issued certificates 8 of the first grade, 99 of the second, and 325 of the third." First grade certificates are good for two years, second grade, one year, and third grade, six months. Of the first and second grade there were enough to supply 107 departments, leaving 63 to be supplied from the third grade. It takes two of these to supply each department for a year, or 126 for 63. This leaves 199 certificates good for six months more were necessary, or an average of 100 teachers unemployed throughout the year; and this is without considering the first grade certificates issued the year before and in force this year, or the Normal School and State certificates, of which there are probably a dozen in this county. This supposes also that every department has school through the whole year, which is not the case with many of the newly formed districts in the more recently settled portions of the county. Of course it will not do to say that those 100 teachers did not teach at all during the year. That would be the Kelley and Woodman method, which is applicable only in "Grange Discussions" and will not do here. The real number of different teachers employed, as shown in the same report, was much greater than the 233 that I have shown to be necessary. The most of the male teachers do not teach during the summer months, since they can make more at farming and the trades, and their places are filled by females.—But these figures do show that the 432 certificates actually granted in 1870 were enough to have furnished 100 more departments than there were in the county with teachers for the year. If it should be said that some teachers may have received a third grade certificate early in the year and a second grade later and so have been counted twice, I answer that the first grade, Normal, and State certificates before mentioned, together with all the second grade certificates granted during the last half of 1869 and good during the first half of 1870, will be amply sufficient to balance any deduction that should be made for that reason.

In the School Report for 1871 we have Mr. Kellogg's report for the first six months only of his term. He came into office on the first of May, and consequently after the spring examinations were over. Yet during the summer we find him granting 138 certificates. We have no report of the number of certificates issued from the time that Mr. Cleveland made his report in the fall of 1870 to the first of May, '71. That the number was unusually large all know who know anything about it. I remember very distinctly Mr. Kellogg's stating in convention that summer that on examination of the file he found that there were over 500 living certificates in the hands of the teachers when he came into office.

In the Report for 1872, Mr. Kellogg states that he has during the year licensed 100 persons to teach in this county. The number of de-

partments is given at 201 which is evidently incorrect, as the number in 1871 was 177, and the present number is less than 190. The mistake is either the superintendent's or the printer's. The Report for 1873 has not yet been sent to this county if it is issued. The Report for 1868 has no report from this county. The Report for 1869 does not give the number of certificates granted. No one regrets the omissions more than myself. But what bearing do these reports, incomplete as they are, have upon the statements at the head of this article?

It may be my unpleasant task hereafter to show from the Superintendent's records down to date, that the above statements are farther from the truth than now appears. But there is no need of these figures. There is a better argument than they afford for every fair mind. If half the schools in the county were without teachers, the charges might be as false as they now are. The Supt. is not bound to furnish the schools with teachers. It is his duty to examine the candidates that present themselves, and license those that are qualified; and until it is shown that he has not done this the charges must fall, all the "Grange Discussions" in the county to the contrary notwithstanding. I do not feel called upon to defend courses of study or methods of teaching from attacks made by men who taught a few terms fifteen or twenty-five years ago, and who have been continually boasting ever since of the small pay they received, without going into a school house to make a visit once in five years. It is enough for teachers of the present day to know that their methods are those that are sanctioned by the great majority of the best minds in the educational work of the State and country. If our course is approved by such men we need care little for what may be said by the fossilized remains of a former era of teaching, but may go on in our work believing that we are not going back to the darkness of old days, and trusting that the words of an old teacher of Van Buren County, one who taught in Paw Paw twenty years ago, are true: "The boys and girls of to-day have reason to thank God that schools have changed since twenty-five years ago."

I had intended to devote a part of this paper to the subject of school visitation, but I find the matter so well treated by the farmers themselves that I have substituted the following extract in place of what I might say. It is an entire copy of a discussion taken from the Detroit Tri-weekly Tribune of April 18. The comments of the editor of the Tribune alone are omitted:

### DOINGS OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

Lenawee Junction Club.—March 28.—The regular question was: "Are our common schools what they should be?" Mr. Rogers said that parents are most too negligent of the schools, and show very little interest in them. Often children go to school for a part and even a whole term without books. W. J. Jones thought the schools were not visited enough by parents, and that is so, no doubt. Mr. Webster said that was the case with farmers; but if they would visit the schools it would encourage both scholars and teachers. Mr. Jones thought parents were greatly at fault here. They cannot encourage children and teachers too much in this great elevating work. If any trouble arises between teachers and children, we should have the latter understand that they are as likely to be in fault as the teachers.

Mr. Webster thought that if children went to school without books the teacher should send them home. We ought, as individuals, to know what the condition of the school is.—Mr. Mann believed our school system improved by the county superintendent plan. There is a more uniform system of teaching which brings the schools up to a higher and a uniform standard. He thought the county superintendent had made it do that he could do well.—Edison Walker had taught school, but believed the school-house not the only place to educate our children. We should always be on the alert to teach them. A child during term-time should not lose a day. There are very few first top teachers; too many make it a business for a short time—a temporary expedient to make a shift. Mrs. Wether said education should be carried on at home, as well as at school.

Mr. E. Walker said we have fine school-houses all over the land, but if parents do not take an interest in the schools they will not flourish. Mrs. Jones asked why a district school cannot be made as good as a high school, and the higher branches could and should be taught in all schools, so that there will be no necessity to send our children away when they reach fifteen or sixteen years of age. Mr. Colvin said when he went to school the only reader used was the New Testament. Now we have a regular series and a uniform system of books.—Mr. Colvin went on to state that our school districts are generally too small. They ought to be consolidated, so that there will be capital and scholars enough so that first class teachers may be employed and first class schools maintained. J. A. Rodgers agreed with Mr. Colvin; our schools should be strong, then we may have graded and better schools.

This certainly ought to be good authority among farmers. It seems that not all farmers hold the same opinions as those who "said" so many things a short time ago.

I am glad that farmers are generally waking up to the fact that schools need attention. It is the opinion of good teachers here long wished to see. It is to be hoped that teachers, school officers, and all who really have the good of schools at heart will see that the discussion continues until people come to understand that they have something to do beside find fault. The only object in writing these articles is to aid in bringing about a general discussion of school interests. If they shall in any way contribute to that end they will have accomplished their purpose. The interests of parents and teachers are the same. They should work earnestly and steadily together, and see to it that the "pillar of the government" is erected on a sure foundation.

N. A. EARLE.

### DIED.

In N. E. Hartford, on Sunday morning, the 12th inst., EDWIN E. MANTLE, aged 48 years.

Mortgage Sale.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage (whereby the power thereon contained to sell has become operative), executed by Marjorie Peters and Ellen Peters, his wife, of Van Buren County, Michigan, to Charles E. Smith, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, bearing date, the fourteenth day of January, A. D., eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Van Buren, in said State of Michigan, on the thirteenth day of February, A. D., eighteen hundred and seventy-three, in Liber six of Mortgages, on page 611, upon which Mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty cents, (\$422.80) and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that on Tuesday, the twenty-eighth day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, (sale to take place at the front door of the Van Buren County Court House, in the village of Paw Paw, in the premises described in said Mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on such Mortgage, with ten per cent interest, and legal costs, together with an Attorney fee of forty dollars, covenanted for therein, that is to say, the following piece or parcel of land, situated in Van Buren County, in the State of Michigan, viz: the west fifty acres of the east half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-one (21) in town two (2) south of range seventeen (17) west.

Dated, Kalamazoo, April 20th, A. D., 1874.

CHARLES E. SMITH, Mortgagee.

R. J. D. BERN, Att'y for Mortgagee.

## Business Notices.

C. D. ROSE,  
Chemical Steam Dye Works,  
63 NORTH BURDICK STREET,  
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

Ladies and Gentlemen Clothing Cleaned and Covered any desirable shade.

Charges will be paid one way on all goods sent from abroad.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Give me a Trial Order. 9951v

MILLINERY!  
MRS. SEARIS  
Has just returned from Chicago with a Fine Stock of Goods,  
And Respectfully Solicits the Patronage of the LADIES  
of Paw Paw and vicinity.  
Don't Fail to Give Her a Call.  
993 Paw Paw, April 7th, 1874.

A Car Load of Potatoes Just Received at Matthews & Hutchins' at Butler's old stand. They are very nice and of excellent quality.

April 16.

Grand Opening!

—OF—  
MILLINERY GOODS.  
NEW ARRIVALS.

Entire New Stock of all the Latest Styles

—OF—  
HATS,  
BONNETS,  
RIBBONS,  
FLOWERS,  
FANCY GOODS, etc.  
Ever shown here.

Magnificent Display of all the Novelties of the Season, under the management

—OF—  
A First Class Milliner.

Ladies can rely upon finding a large variety to select from and at the Lowest Possible Prices, at

W. J. Sellick's.

J. A. THOMAS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Special attention given to Chronic Diseases and Diseases peculiar to women and children. Office up stairs, over G. W. Tyler & Co., Druggists, Paw Paw, Mich.

Wheaton has that new style of Initial Note Paper, "The Classic." See it before buying elsewhere.

Pond's Extract.—Bathes the forehead for ten minutes and the worst headache is gone. It never fails.

T. LOEHR, at Bloomingdale, is agent for all kinds of farming implements.

Call at Wheaton's for your School Books, Stationery, Pens, Pencils, &c., &c.

The best Thresher is the Quiser; manufactured by Waynesboro, Penn. T. Loehr sells it.

For 50 cents you can cure three or four cases of Ague with Austin's Ague Drops. For sale by Kilburn & Hulson. 9459

If you want a Cultivator, Plow, Drag, Double Shovel Plow, or anything in that line, call on T. Loehr.

B. T. BABBITT'S  
PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH.  
OR LYE.

Of Double the Strength of any other SAPONIFYING SUBSTANCE. I have recently perfected a method of packing my Potash, or Lye, and am now packing it only in Balls, the coating of which will saponify, and does not injure the Soap. It is packed in boxes containing 25 and 45 lb. Balls, and in no other way. Directions in English and German, for making hard and soft soap with this Potash, accompanying each package.

B. T. BABBITT,  
64 to 84 Washington St., N. Y.

T. LOEHR pays cash for old iron.

FITS CURED FREE!  
Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Price, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by express FREE.

Dr. Price is a regular physician and has made the treatment of  
FITS OR EPILEPSY  
a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU,  
no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed. Circulars and testimonials sent with

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Address  
DR. CHAS. T. PRICE  
973412 67 William Street, New York.

### Dissolution of Co-partnership.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between John B. Upton and John J. Sherman, under the firm name of Upton & Sherman, the practice of Law, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Decatur Mich., April 10th, 1874.

JOHN B. UPTON,  
JOHN J. SHERMAN.

John J. Sherman, Attorney at Law, Circuit Court Commissioner for Van Buren County, Office over Hawley's Jewelry Store, Phelps street, Decatur, opposite Duncombe House. Will be at the County Clerk's office, in Paw Paw, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week. Dated April 16th, 1874.

The next meeting of the Van Buren County Medical Society will be held at the office of Dr. J. Andrews, in Paw Paw, Tuesday, April 29, at ten o'clock, A. M. Medical examinations and surgical operations free.

J. ELLIOTT STREET, Secretary.

Keeler, April 8, 1874.



BRIGGS HOUSE,  
Randolph St. and Fifth Ave.,  
CHICAGO.

This well-known Hotel, rebuilt upon the old site, has all the modern conveniences—Passenger Elevator, Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water in every Room, Electrically Furnished, and located in the business centre of the city.

TERMS: \$3.00 Per Day.

RICKARDS & HUNTOON, Proprietors.

To the Members of the Michigan State Woman's Suffrage Association, and to all the Friends of Universal Suffrage throughout the State.

The next Annual Meeting of our Association will be held at Lansing, on Wednesday, the 6th day of May, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Legislature, at their late session, having submitted an Amendment to the Constitution for the enfranchisement of women, to be voted on by the electors of the State next November, this will be a more important meeting than any we have ever held. There is a great work before us. The entire State must be canvassed. Our forces must be organized, and made available for carrying the vote at that time. The eyes of the whole Nation will be turned upon us, anxious to know the result of this first great trial, to make Michigan a true Republican Commonwealth, where all its citizens are made equal. We trust the friends will come up to this meeting ready to contribute money for lectures and for the circulation of documents to enlighten the people, and ready to give their whole hearts and hands to this work for a few months. Eminent Lecturers from New York and New England are expected to visit us.

Ex. Com. — J. S. W. S. A.

FOR SALE.—On reasonable terms, 2 Horses, 5 head rearing calves, also from 20 to 40 Sheep, and 2 or 3 cows. Apply to C. H. STYLES, 3 miles north-east of Paw Paw. 9864

A. O. HOOKER,  
DENTIST,  
PAW PAW, Mich.

Chloroform, Ether and Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas given for extracting teeth if desired. Careful for the past very liberal patronage we would respectfully solicit its continuance.

W. B. HATTAWAY, M. D.,  
J. ANDREWS, M. D.,  
C. S. MAYNARD, M. D.,  
EUGENE BITELEY, M. D.,  
L. B. DIBBLE, M. D.

W. B. HATTAWAY, M. D.,  
J. ANDREWS, M. D.,  
C. S. MAYNARD, M. D.,  
EUGENE BITELEY, M. D.,  
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The Household Panacea,  
AND  
FAMILY LINIMENT

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz: Croup in the Lungs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Illness of the Neck, Stomach, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever.

For Internal and External Use. Its operation is not only to relieve the patient but entirely remove the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all parts, and quickening the blood.